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MESTERAL MODY, redited kojeneckych ustavu, Sumperk

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Praict. Lak., Praha 34 no.17:392-394 5 Sept 54.

(PHENONOMIA, in infant and child interstitial, plasma, cell. Pneumocystis cavinii in newborn, prev. & control)

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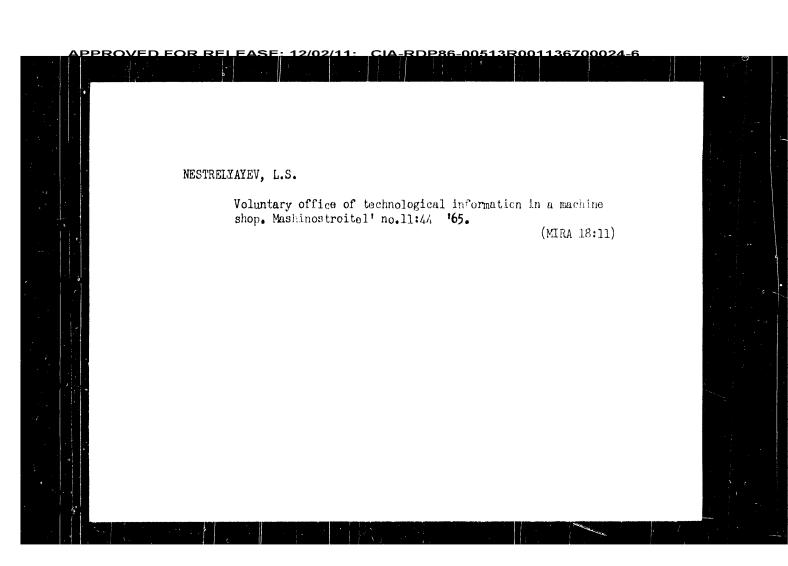
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, interstitial plasma cell in premature inf., prev. & control)

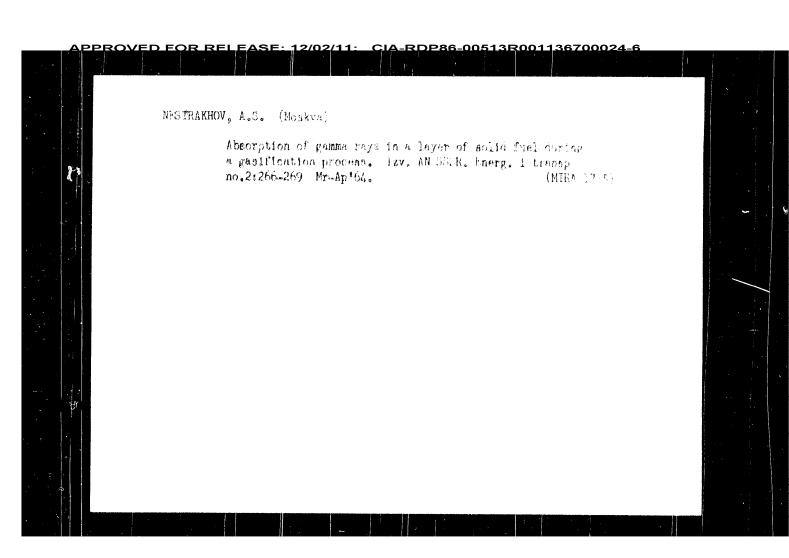
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S0: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Noscos





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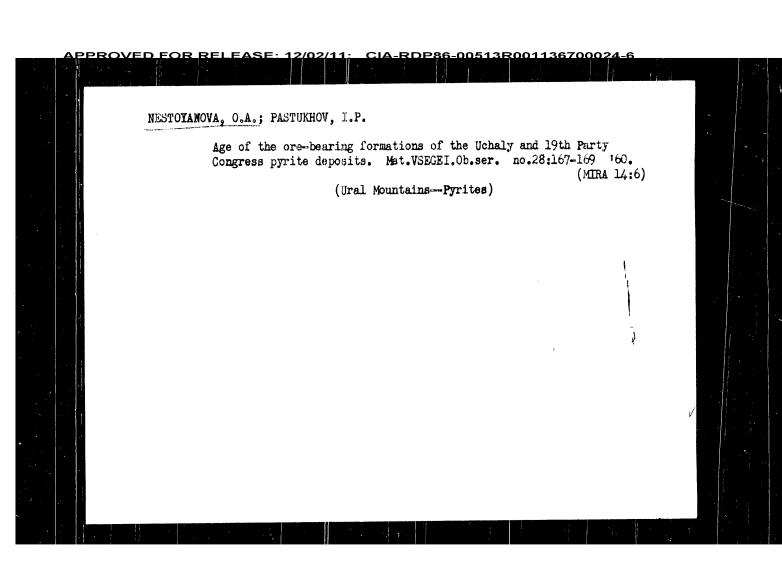
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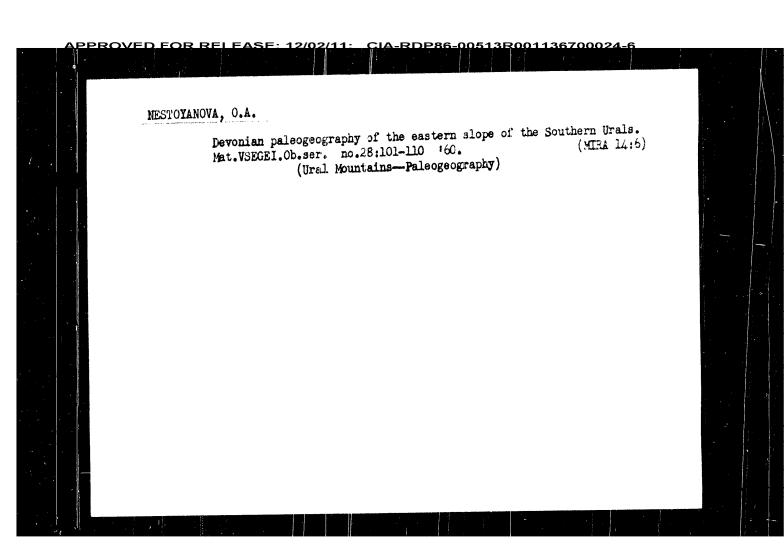
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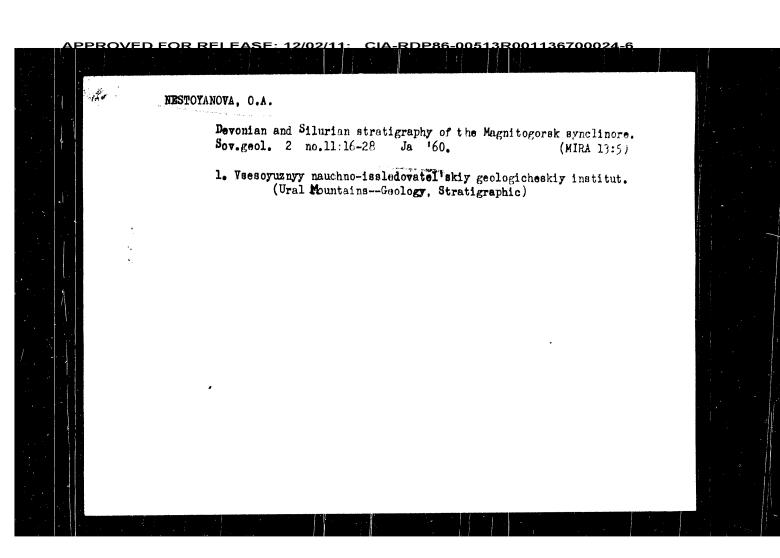
(Gas producers)

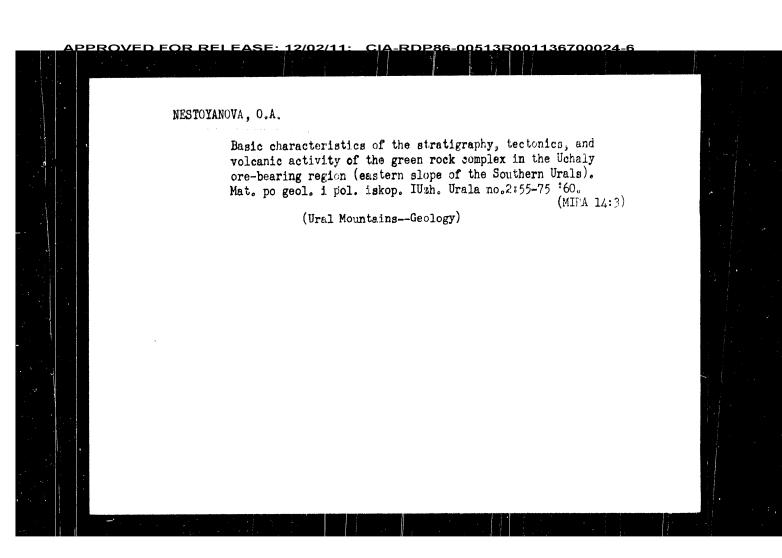
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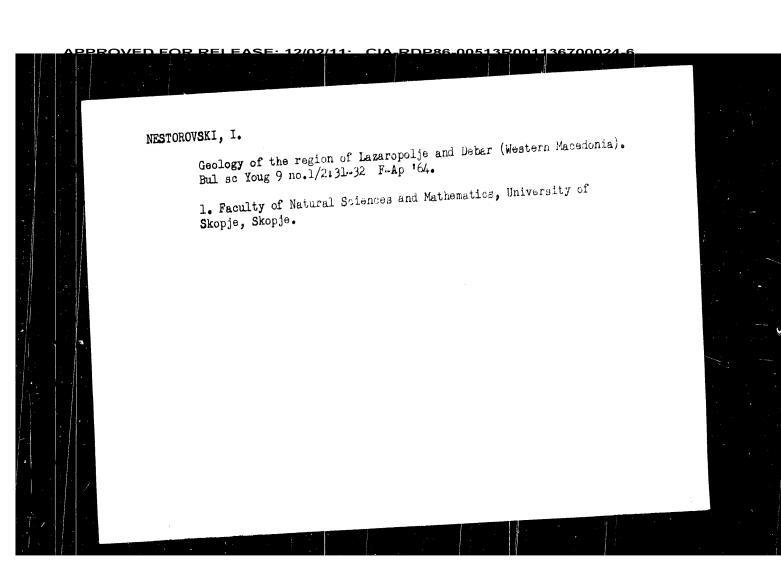


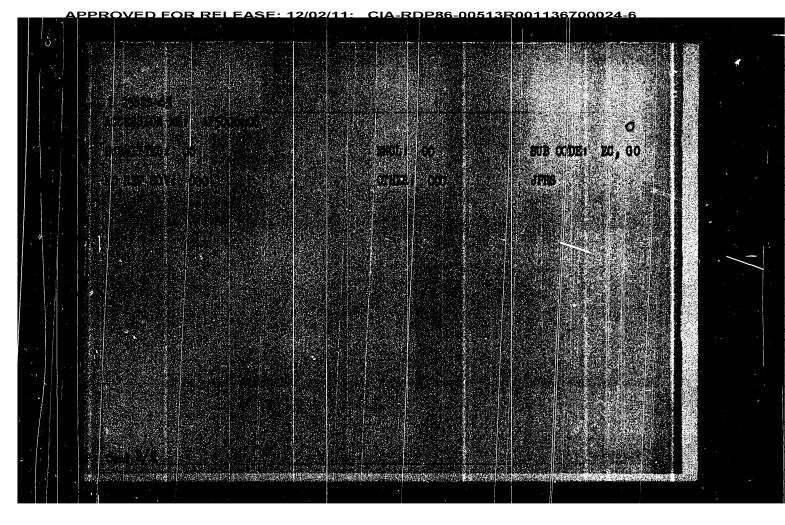




NESTOYANOVA, O. A. Cand. Geolog-Mineralog Sci. Dissertation: "Geological Structure and Minerals of the Uchalinskiy and Abzelilovski,"
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The influence of optical density and of ....

linear function of the optical density  $\Delta D$  up to  $\Delta D$  = 0.045, but above this value linearity is disturbed. Maximum sensitivity of the photocell to small variations in the luminous flux is reached within the linear section. Under normal pressures (linear section of I versus n) the absorption curves of the silver chloride emulsions exhibited a normal shape with fine structure. Application of higher pressures does not affect the general course of the absorption curve, but its fine structure vanishes. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut fiziki Odesskogo gosudarstven-

nogo universiteta im. I.I. Mechnikova (Scientific Research Institute of Physics of Odessa State University imeni I.I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1962

Card 2/2

s/077/63/008/001/003/003 A066/A126

Kirillov, Ye.A., Nesterovskaya, Ye.A., Gol'denberg, A.B. AUTHORS:

The influence of optical density and of a luminous flux incident on a photocell upon the spectral dependence of the absorption curve of TITLE:

silver halides

Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii 1 kinematografii, v. 8, PERIODICAL:

no. 1, 1963, 47 - 50

The influence exerted by the optical density of the object under consideration and by the load of the photometer on a photocell was studied from measurements of  $I = I_1 - I_2$ , where  $I_1$  is the intensity of the light passing through the reference part of the emulsion, and  $I_2$  is the intensity of the light passing through the part under examination. The experimental arrangement included a Zeiss monochromator and a Hartmann-Braun galvanometer. The preparations used for the purpose were fine-grained silver chloride emulsions. Conclusions:  $\Delta I/\Delta n$  as a function of the galvanometer deflection n shows a horizontal section (maximum value), for which the contrast is a maximum, too.  $\Delta I/\Delta D$  is a

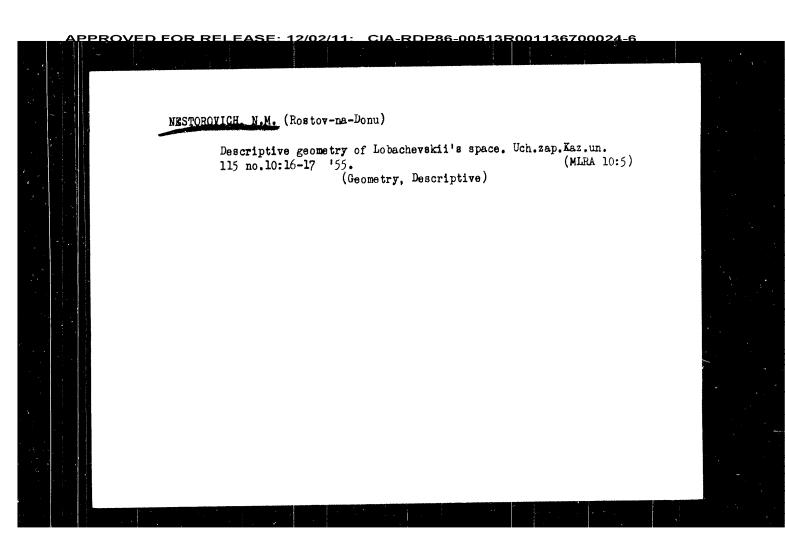
Card 1/2

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1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni I.I.Mechnikova, Odessa.

(Photographic emulsions) (Silver halides—Spectra)



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4:131-139 Jl-Ag '53.
(Mordukhai-Boltovskii, Dmitrii Dmitrievich, 1876-1952)
(Mathematics-Bibliography) (Bibliography-Mathematics) NESTOROVICH, N. H. The committee of a table 502000 and the court was Accepted to ou tele e mad classificame medicale so their for followerse estermistic e see a common so o Estas parche estatemente bever her a common to a superfictor to 1757 and a common The years when are by a considering a marginar of teles. The more are her and are Negative and The same The graph of the second of the Rostev-on-Bon State intercity "Geometric Construction Mestorovich, N. M. imeni V. L. Halotov in Lobachevskiy's Planes"

AID 708 - X Geometricheskiye postroyeniya v ploskosti Lobachevskogo of Geometrical Construction in Lobachevskiy's Plane, 122-173. Answers, notes and references, 174-304. No. of References: Total 63, Russian 47 (1827-1949) Facilities: None 3/3

AID 708 - X

Geometricheskiye postroyeniya v ploskosti Lobachevskogo

## TEXT DATA

Coverage: This book is a summary of scientific research in the theory of geometrical construction in Lobachevskiy's plane from 1826 to the present time. Most of this research was conducted during the last 25 years, and was done mainly in the U.S.S.R where V. F. Kagan, D. D. Mordukhay-Boltovskiy, N. M. Nesterovich, A. S. Smogorzhevskiy, S. Luk'yanchenko and others were prominent. In the text of this book 423 problems are considered, most of which were constructed by N. M. Nesterovich.

Table of Contents The book consists of an introduction and two parts: Part I, Calculating Problems of Lobachevskiy's Geometry; Part II, Construction Problems of Lobachevskiy's Geometry. Part I is divided into two chapters: Chapter I, Problems on Proving Theorems, 42-49; Chapter II, Various Formulas from Lobachevskiy's Geometry, 50-66. Part II is divided into three chapters: Chapter I, Fundamental Problems on Construction, 67-99; Chapter II, Methods of Solution of Geometrical Problems on Construction, 100-121; Chapter III, Critical Investigation 2/3

NESTOROVICH, N.M.

AID 708 - X

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Call No.: AF485328

BOOK

MESTOROVICH, N. M.

Full Title: GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE PLANE OF

LOBACHEVSKIY

Transliterated Title: Geometricheskiye postroyeniya v

ploskosti Lobachevskogo

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency:

State Publishing House of Technical and Publishing House:

Theoretical Literature

5,000 No. of copies: No. pp.: 304

Date: 1951

Editorial Staff Professors D. D. Mordukhay-Boltouskiy, Contributors:

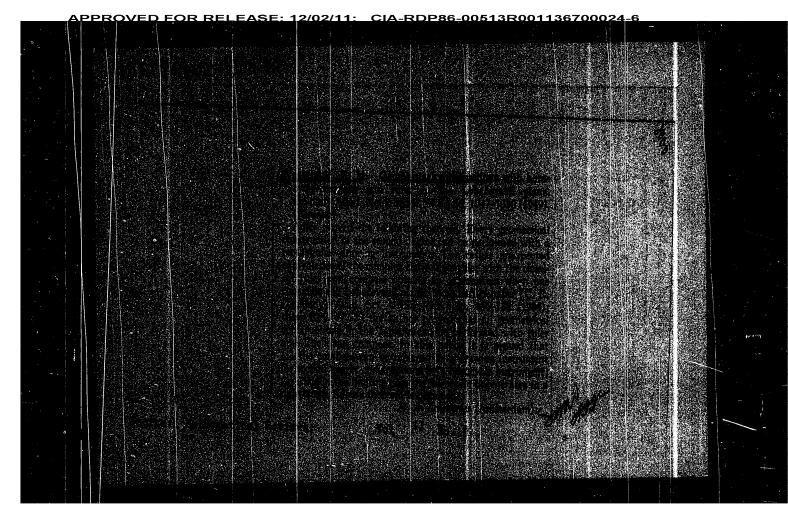
V. F. Kagan, S. P. Finikov and N. F. Chetverukhin

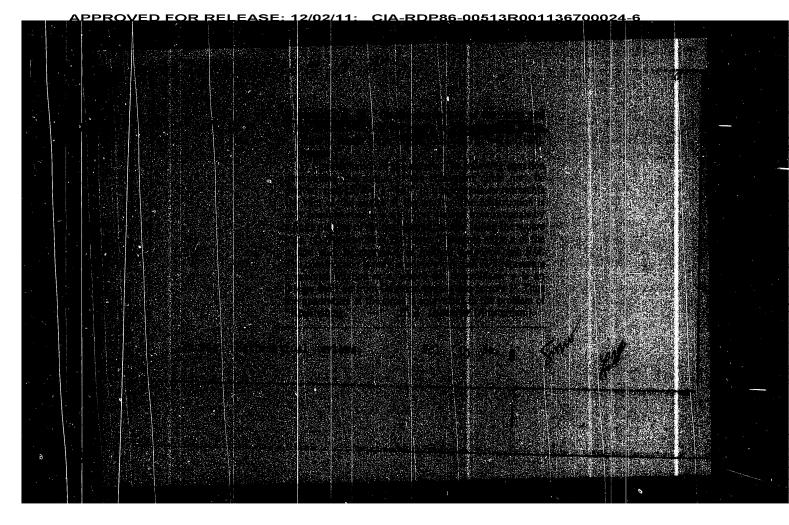
PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: This book is not a text book for university students. It is rather intended for young scientists to provide topics for research work in the field of higher geometry. For this purpose it is perhaps the first successful treatment, not only in Russian Scientific Literature,

but in the world.

1/3

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So: EEAL, Vol. 5, No. 7 July 1956

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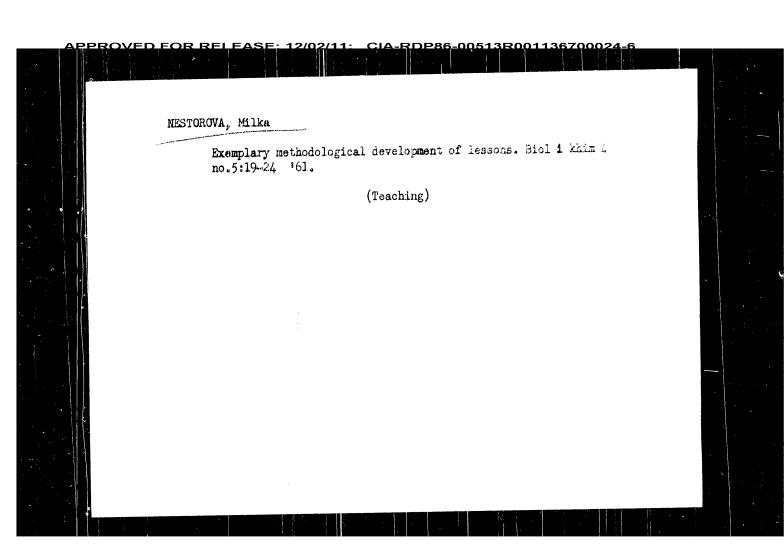
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LASHKO, N. F. and NESTEROVA, M.D.

C.A. V. c. 46 77 d

Stable and metastable phases in chromium and meivodenum steels with medium carbon content. Izvest. Akad. S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 15, 67-71 (1951).

Examn. of samples of steel contg. 0.30-0.41% C, 0.08-21.30% Cr, or 0.35-4.13% Mo shows that at Cr contents below 1.5% only (Fe, Gr) G is formed. At higher content trigonal (CrFe)7C3 and cubic (CrFe)23C6 are formed. A phase diagram in % Cr vs annealing time is given. A first metastable cementite phase is transformed into a 2nd metastable -phase which can be transformed into the unetable trigonal or the stable cubic carbides. A similar diagram is shown for the Fe-Md system and it is shown that beyond 0.35% Mo content Mo<sub>2</sub>C appears together with cementite. A -phase is also formed, as well as binary carbides Fe<sub>n</sub>Mo<sub>m</sub>C.



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sov/35-59-9-6965

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodesiya, 1959. Nr 9, p 13 (USSR,

AUTHORS:

Prodan, Yu.I., Nestorov, V.V.

TITLE:

On Determining the Scale of a Turn of the Screw of an Ocular Micrometer in

the ZT-180 Zenith-Telescope

PERIODICAL:

Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, July 3, Nr 193, pp 17 - 19

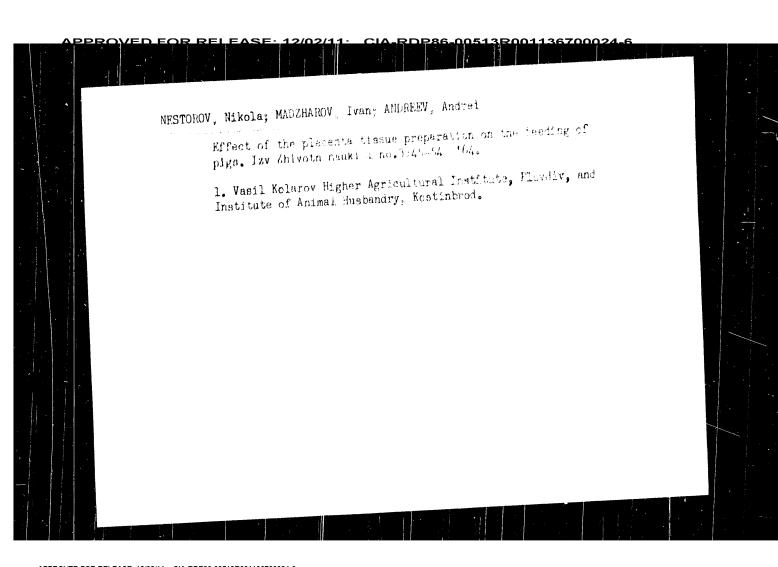
ABSTRACT:

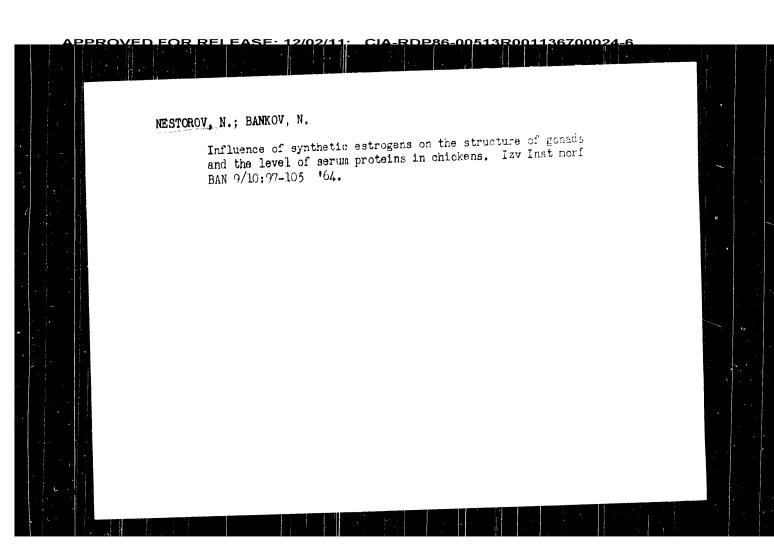
The observations of wide reference pairs with the aid of new Soviet ZT-180 zenith-telescopes make it possible to decrease by several times the effect of the errors of the catalogue declination of stars on the scale of one turn of the micrometer being determined. The authors have compiled a program of similar wide pairs, selected from the Catalogue of geodetic stars. This program is recommended, according to the observations of 50 pairs, carried out in May 1958, with the GAISh zenith-telescope, the scale of the turn of the micrometer was found to be equal to 21",88149 + 0"00011, the error for one observation being  $\frac{1}{2}$  0".0008. The authors support Ye.P. Fedorov's suggestion on the possibility of using the ZTL-180 telescope to derive corrections for the declinations of the Kimura and Batterman pairs which are adopted for the determination of the scale of the turn by the International Latitude Service. G.A.M.

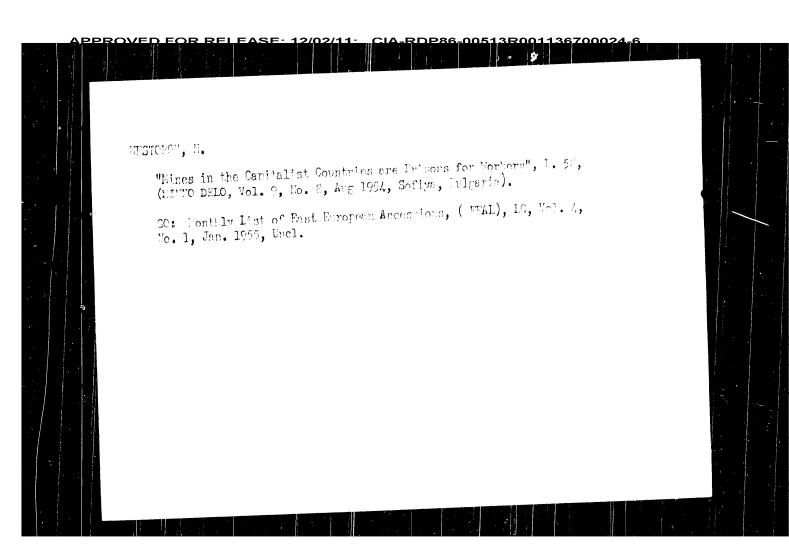
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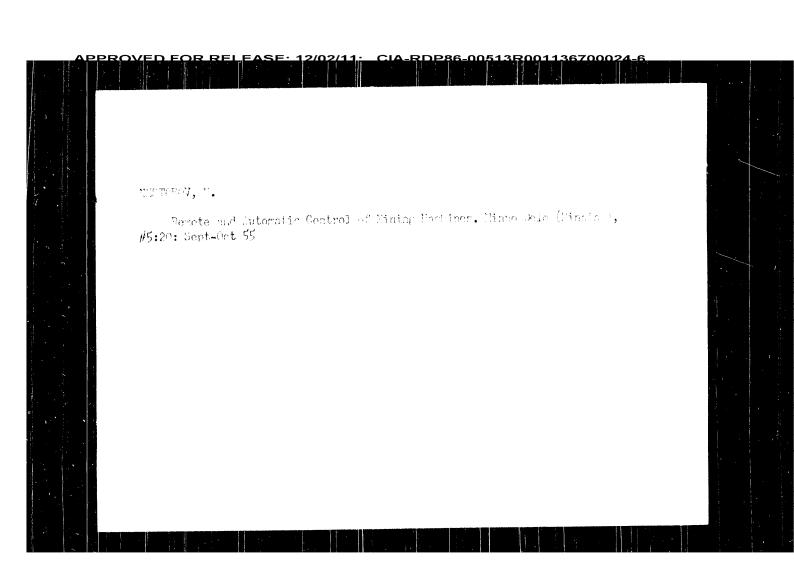
p. 12 (Ratsionalizatsiia) Vol. 7, no. 8, Aug. 1957
Sofiia, Bulgaria

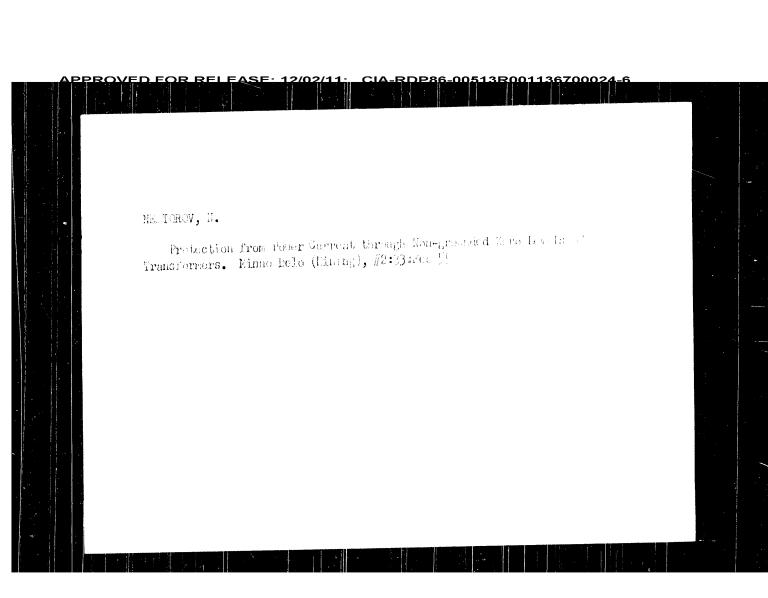
SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ESAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

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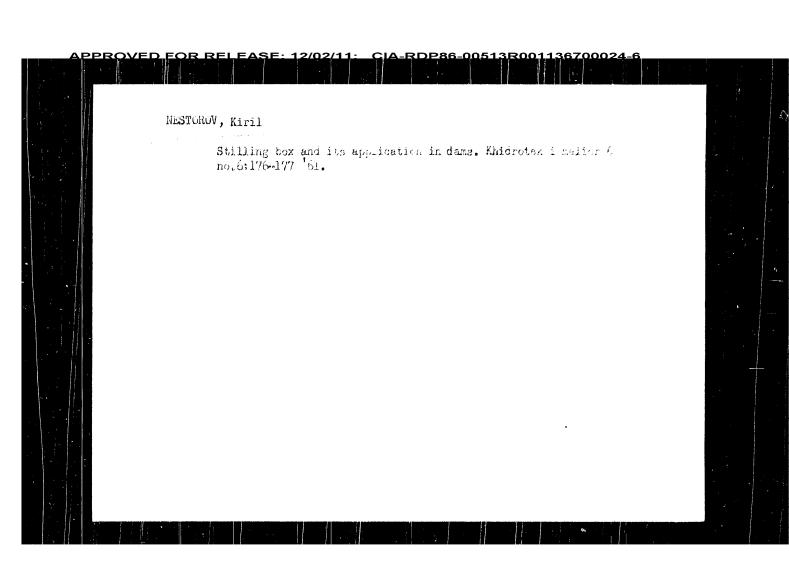
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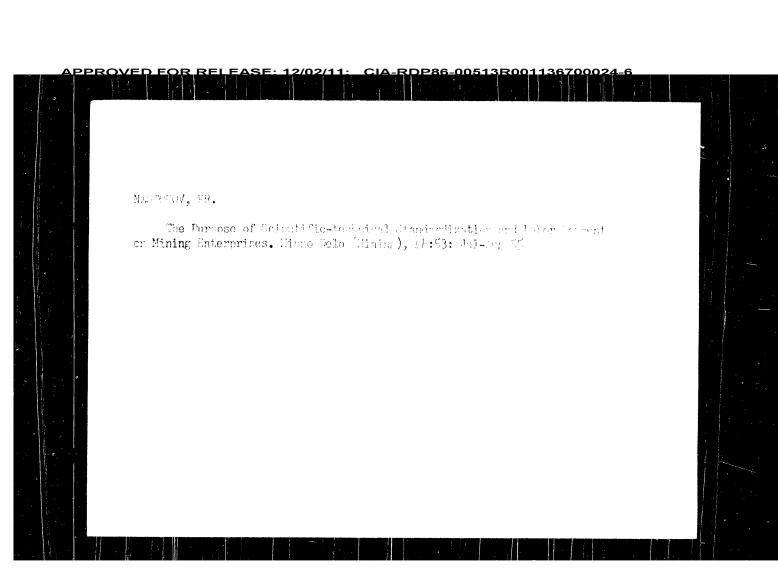


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(Ministerstvo na poshtite, telegrafite, telefonite i radioto i
Tsentralniia suvet na dobrovlnata organizatsiia za subeistvie
na otbranata) Sofiya. Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 11 Nov. 1956



PPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700024-6

L 20893-66

ACC NR: AT5028972

zones of the lowland towards its central regions. At the same time it has been established that paleotectonic conditions greatly affect the properties of reservoirs in Neocomian deposits. The thickest, highly permeable sand beds overlay arches of large consedigenous uplifts. A map of supposed oil and gas reserves on the West Siberian platform has been prepared, based on the results of an analysis of the data available on facial characteristics of rocks, hydrogeology, reservoir properties, geochemistry, distribution of the already known oil and gas fields and shows, etc. The central and northern regions of the lowland are the most promising areas. The data available indicate that the West Siberian lowland is one of the world's new oil and gas provinces. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Author's abstract.]

BUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/

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PPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700024-6

20893-66

ACC NR: AT5028972

regions of the lowland, where these sandstones directly overlie the basement rocks and are up to 100 meters thick, 16 gas fields and 3 oil fields have been discovered. 3) The Kulomsino suite represented mainly by Valanginian clay rocks, passing in the northwest into the Alyaska suite of Valanginian-Hauterivian age. In the central regions of the lowland numerous oil shows and two oil fields have been revealed in the sandstones of the upper part of this formation. There are essentially sandstone deposits of the Tara (Upper Valanginian-Lower Hauterivian) and Varta (Hauterivian-Barremian) suites further up, which are the main productive formations in the central and northern regions of the lowland. Three oil fields and two gas fields, including large ones, have been discovered there. In the overlying Cretaceous, Paleogene, and Neogene sandy-clay deposits no oil or gas field is known. In the Okhteurevsk area a subcommercial gas spout has been obtained from Senonian sandstones. Oil and gas shows in Cretaceous deposits have been observed in a number of wells. Geochemical investigations have shown that the content of organic carbon and bitumen increases from marginal zones toward the centre of the lowland in all productive strata of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous age. The degree of bitumen reduction rises, and the degree of oil hypergenesis decreases in the same direction. The degree of mineralization and metamorphism of underground waters also rises from the marginal zones to the center of the lowland. A deviation from normal is observed in the Surgut district, where the degree of mineralization of Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous waters is reduced, and Neocomian oils have undergone considerable cryptohypergenesis. A study of oil and gas reservoirs in Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous deposits has shown deterioration of their properties from the marginal

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700024-6

1. 20893-66 ACC NR: AT5028972

the most promising oil- and gas-bearing formation. Within the West Siberian lowland two areas with different modes of mantle deposit occurence are distinguished: the outer, with the basement lying at a depth of 2000 meters or less, and the inner, from 2000 to 4000-5000 meters deep. The outer area is characterized by nose-type highs sinking towards the center of the platform. The inner area is characterized by domination of closed structures. A great number of local elevations complicating larger structures is observed within both areas. All of them are very gentle (angle of flanks from 1° to 3°), with the base protrusion high in the core, noticeably flattening out or passing into structural noses or monoclines in the upper horizons of the mantle. Rhythmical alternation of thick, mainly sand-silt series with essentially clay series is characteristic of the mantle deposits. Almost all Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sand-silt series are regionally petroliferous. In the section the following stratigraphic units are distinguished through productive deposits: 1) The Zavadoukovski clay-silt-sand series of Early-Middle Jurassic partly of Callovian age, up to 1500 meters thick, characterized by a great diversity of facies including continental deposits of various types-littoral, and, less frequently, marine deposits. Numerous small cil inflows and gas outbursts of short duration were obtained from sandstones of the Zavodoukovski series in the central part of the platform. The small Unst-Silga gas condensate field in the northern part of the Tomsk region is confined to this series. 2) The Maryanovka suite of black highly bituminous argillites, up to 100 meters thick, of Late Jurassic, partly Valanginian-Hauterivian age. Its base consists of a series of basal sandstones unpersistent in the strike, with numerous oil and gas shows. In the western Ural

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SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0244/0259

AUTHOR: Gurari, F. G.; Mironov, Yu. K.; Nesterov, I. I.; Rovnin, L. I.; Rostovtsev,

N. N.; Rudkevich, M. Ya.; Erv'ye, Yu. Gr

 $\mathcal{B}H$ 

ORG: none

TITLE: Oil and gas deposits of the west Siberian lowland

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologiya nefti (Petroleum geology). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964, 244-259

TOPIC TAGS: geology, physical geology, natural gas, petroleum, fuel, seismology

ABSTRACT: The West Siberian lowland is a gigantic intraplatform depression of about 3.4 million square kilometers. There are two structural stages in its basement. The lower (first) stage is built up of folded structure consolidated in different agesfrom Archean to Hercynian. The upper (second) stage is composed of slightly dislocated parageosynclinal Early Mesozoic and Paleozoic deposits which fill up intermontane depressions and form undulated nappes. The cover of the platform is constructed of thick (up to 4000-5000 meters) series of Meso-Cenozoic sandy-clay rocks. In the rocks of the second tectonic stage of the basement numerous oil and gas shows are known, but structural complexity and the great depths at which oil and gas occur make prospecting very difficult. It is usually done together with studies of cil and gas deposits in the platform mantle, which is considered to be

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L 07137-67 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AF7001036

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0835/0842

AUTHOR: Nestorov, G.

ORG: Geophysical Institute, BAN

TITLE: Effective coefficient of recombination in lower ionosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 835-842

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, atmospheric recombination

ABSTRACT: An analysis has been made of the total equation for the effective coefficient of recombination—in the lower icnosphere. An expression has been derived for determination of changes of the coefficient of dissociative recombination as a function of temperature and solar zenith angle. It is shown that the temporal changes of the factor of negative ions exert an appreciable influence on the value—, especially in the lower part of the D region. For heights greater than 80-85 km dissociative recombination is decisive. The results are compared with other similar data in the literature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 027

Card 1/1 -9/

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PROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700024-6

L 46613-66 EFT(1)/FOC ACC NR. AP6024744

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/010/0919/0922

AUTHOR: Mestorov. G.

ORG: Geophysical Institute, BAN

TITE: Meteorological influence on the electron production, electron density, and absorption within the  $\underline{D}$  layer  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na maukite. Doklady. v. 18, no. 10, 1965, 919-922

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, ionospheric electron density, ionospheric absorption, solar x radiation, atmospheric ionization, meteorology

AUSTRACT: Solar X-rays ionize all components of sir, and such an ionization leads to the emission of secondary electrons and protons which, in turn, can cause further ionization processes. Because of such a peculier cascede mechanism, the ionizing action of X-rays is extremely high. The author establishes expressions for the ionization intensity and shows that even for constant energy influx the ion production at a given height is considerably affected by metoorological parameters in agreement with the fundamental propositions of static and dynamic meteorology. The theoretical profiles are found to be in good agreement with data in literature (J. S. Bolrose, M. J. Burke, J. Goophys. Res., 69, 1964, No 13, 2799). Theoretical curves describing the ion density and radiation absorption at moderate letitudes and average solar activity during various sessons of the year are else given. This paper was presented by Academician L. Krastanov on 27 May 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas. Lorig. art. in German. J [JPRS: 34,964] SUB CODE: 04 / SURM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 003 / OTH REF: 013 Card 1/1

0915 2575

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700024-6

L 466 3 - 66 FCC / CC NR. AP6026274

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/007/0631/063F

AUTHOR: Nestorov, G.

ORG: Geophysical Institute, BAN

TTTE: Minimum necessary electron density required for the wave reflection from the tonospheric D-region

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 7, 1965, 631-634

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric electron density, ionosphere, electromagnetic wave reflection, successive approximation

ABSTRACT: Using the results of the magneto-ionic theory by Ya. L. Al'pert (Rasprostraneniye radiovoln /Propagation of radio waves/, N., 1960), the author derives various approximate expressions for the comples ionospheric index of refraction suitable for the calculation of reflection of medium and long wave electromagnetic radiations from the ionospheric D-region. These expressions are used for the establishment of a formula for the minimum necessary electron density of total internal wave reflections. The author presents also a diagram for the fast determination of the reflection altitude following the method of successive approximation if the density profile of the D-region is known. This paper was presented by Academician L. Krastanov on 24 March 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 formulas. /Orig. art. in German./ JPRS: 33,542/

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

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L 35307-66 FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6026869

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/012/1111/1114

AUTHOR: Nestorov, G.; Velinov, P.

ORG: Geophysical Institute, BAN

TITIE: Variations in electron density during long-wave reflections from the D-region

SOURCE: BAN. Doklady, v. 18, no. 12, 1965, 1111-1114

TOPIC TAGS: electron density, electromagnetic wave reflection, ionosphere, signal frequency, signal propagation

ABSTRACT: One of the authors derived earlier an expression (G. Nestorov, Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 18, 1965, no. 7, 631) for the minimum electron density  $N_{\rm m}$  needed to produce a reflection of electromagnetic waves from the ionospheric D-region during oblique incidence. The present paper outlines the actual calculations of the variations in time of the quantity  $N_{\rm m}$  (assumed earlier to be a constant) at the point of reflection of a signal of given frequency and propagation direction. Results are summarized in the form of graphs and a table. This paper was presented by Academician L. Krastanov on 2 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 11 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,457]

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09/6 2624

1. 31512-66 EVT(1)/FCC

SOURCE CODE: 80/0011/65/018/010/0923/0926

AUTHOR: Nestorov, G.; Tafradzieva, B.

CRG: Geophysical Institute, BAN

TITIE: Displacement velocity of the D zone at various daily conditions

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 10, 1965, 923-926

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, reflected signal, propagation velocity, ionospheric electron density

ABSTRACT: In numerous cases of ionospheric investigations one needs to know the rate at which the reflection point of a signal of given frequency is being lowered due to the shifts in the D zone. This lowering of the reflection level is clearly accompanied with an increase in the minimum necessary electron density needed for the reflection of the signal. The authors established the necessary equations for the rate of lowering of the reflection point and carried out a semiempirical numerical evaluation of its velocity for moderate geographic latitudes. Results are presented in the form of diagrams which may be used for the solution of various practical problems related to the D ionospheric region. This paper was presented by Academician L. Krastanov on 15 June 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas. Orig. art. in German.

SUB CODE: 04, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001 QTH REF: 003 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700024-6

L 1956-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023345

quasilongitudinal wave of small or middle wavelength is propagated when the signal frequency is very great compared with the frequency of electron collision with atmospheric molecules. In this case the electron density N is equal to 1.24.104 f, where f is the ionospheric frequency. 3) Longwave propagation takes place when the signal frequency is very small compared with the plasma frequency. This case is very important for ionospheric investigations during solar chromospheric eruptions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 8 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Geophysikalisches Institut der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Institute of Geophysics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)

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BU/0011/65/018/007/0631/0634

AUTHOR: Nestorov, G.

TITLE: The lowest electronic density necessary for wave reflection from the ionospheric D-layer

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 7, 1965, 631-634

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, ionospheric D layer, ionospheric refraction index, electron density, signal frequency, plasma gyrofrequency, electron collision, solar chromospheric eruption

ABSTRACT: In the daytime electromagnetic long and middle waves are reflected from the upper and the middle part of the ionospheric D-layer. A theoretical formula for the ionospheric refraction index is given, which may be transformed according to the physical state of the ionosphere. An electromagnetic wave may be totally reflected in the D-layer, and then the electron density may be determined from the theoretical formula containing the acting signal frequency and the gyrofrequency of the plasma electrons. The following cases of wave propagation are analyzed in the original article: 1) a quasilongitudinal wave is propagated when the plasma frequency is equal to zero or very small compared with the signal frequency. 2) A

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L 20345-66 FCC/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6012042

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/003/0215/

AUTHOR: Nestorov. G.

The Cartes of th

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, BAN

TITLE: Winter anomalies in short-wave absorption

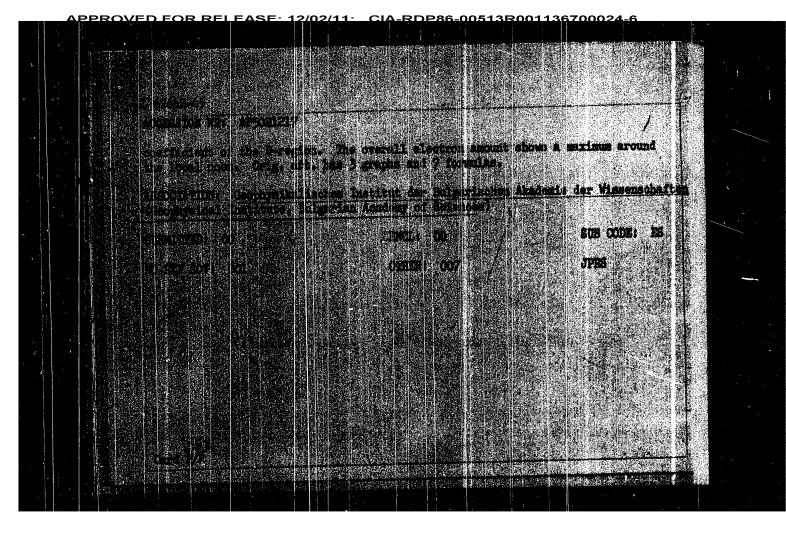
SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 215-217

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave absorption, E layer, ionosphere

ABSTRACT: Mumerous hypothese were advances in the past (sec, e.g., R. Morris, Proc. Phys. Soc., 75, 1960, No 6,937; M. Flisel, Geom. i aeron., 3, 1963, no. 4, 703) for the explanation of the winter anomalies in short-wave absorption. The most prevalent view assumed an additional appearance of sporadic strata below the E-layer. However, in his earlier communication (Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 17, 1964, No 10) the author noted that there exists a strong seasonal dependence of the altitude  $\mathbf{z}_{D}$  of the lower limit of the D region (for same zenith distances of the sun, it has a maximum in the summer and minimum in winter). The causes for such a behavior are not clear yet; however, there exists (as shown in the article) a large correlation between the changes in ap and the short-wave absorption and, consequently, the variations in zp may well be one of the main reasons for the existence of the above-mentioned anomaly. This paper was presented by Academician L. Krastanov on 2 October 1964. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas. [JPRS] 04, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 008 / SOV REF: 001 SUB CODE:

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TAUTER, Ye.A.; KHRUSKUVA, Fa.; MESSERRY, G.; CREFTERGER, K. Ipage and time variations of isosopheric appropriate to the long-wave range at low solar autitudes and violes light hours. General. i ser. 5 mo.6: 1034-1045 N-D \*65. (EHA 181) 1. Observatoriya ionosikrayah issletoveniy v Kval angaberra. Germanskaya kempiraticheskaya hespablika. Admitted hpr. 2. 1965.



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tion in nighttime absorption has the form of a double curve with maximal in summer and winter, and minima immediately following the equinoxes. In summer and winter, and minima immediately following the equinoxes. The injection of high-energy particles into the lower ionosphere during the injection of high-energy particles and following magnetic storms strongly increases absorption in the and following magnetic storms strongly increases absorption in the and following magnetic at y between -10 and +10°, and at night. long-wave region, especially at y between -10 and +10°, and at night. long-wave region, especially at geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In these cases, the frequency at a geomagnetic latitude of 55° depends In the second In the second In the lower region of the lower region of the lower region of the

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ACC NR: AP6002748 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1034/1045

AUTHOR: Lauter, Ye. A.; Khruskova, Yu.; Nestorov, G.; Shprenger, K.

ORG: Ionospheric Research Observatory, Kühlungsborn, GDR (Observatoriya ionosfernykh issledovaniy)

TITLE: Variations in ionospheric absorption with respect to time and space in the long-wave region when the sun is low and at night

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1034-1045

TOPIC TAGS: lonospheric absorption, ionospheric radio wave, solar activity

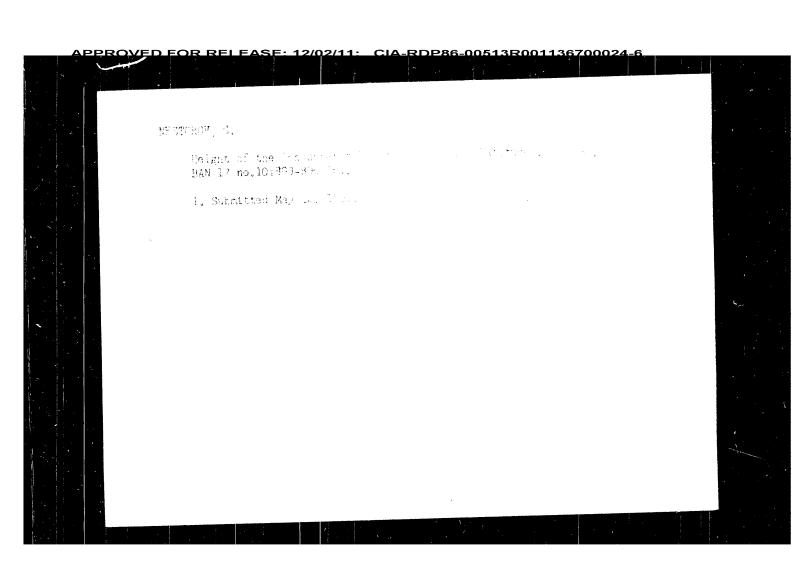
ABSTRACT: The authors give the results of measurements made over several years by the atmospheric probe method in the long-wave region on lines up to 350 km long in Middle and Eastern Europe. The frequency relationship is given for midnight absorption in the long, medium-long and medium wavelength regions with a maximum of about 17 db at 200 to and medium wavelength regions with a maximum of about 17 db at 200 to and the diurnal variation in ionospheric absorption in the long-wave region when the sun is low and at night shows that absolutely nocturnal conditions prevail at solar zenith angles x>100°, while the photodissociation process takes place at values of x to -9°. The annual varia-

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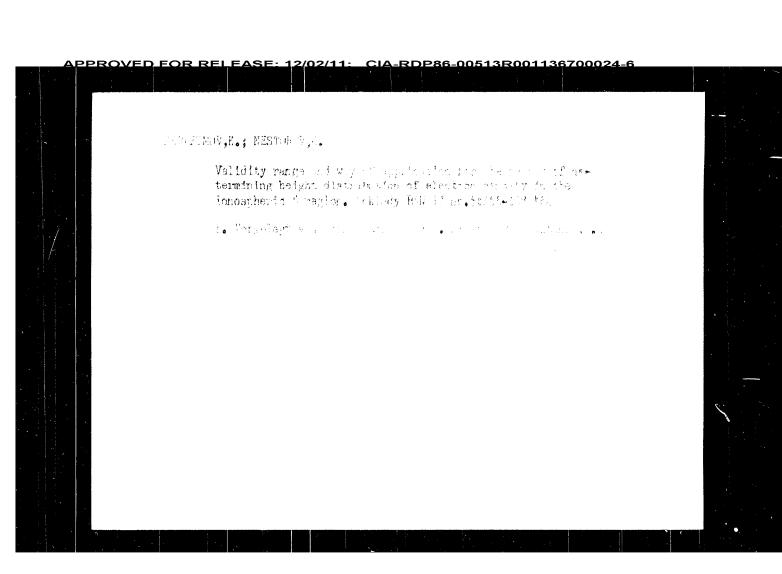
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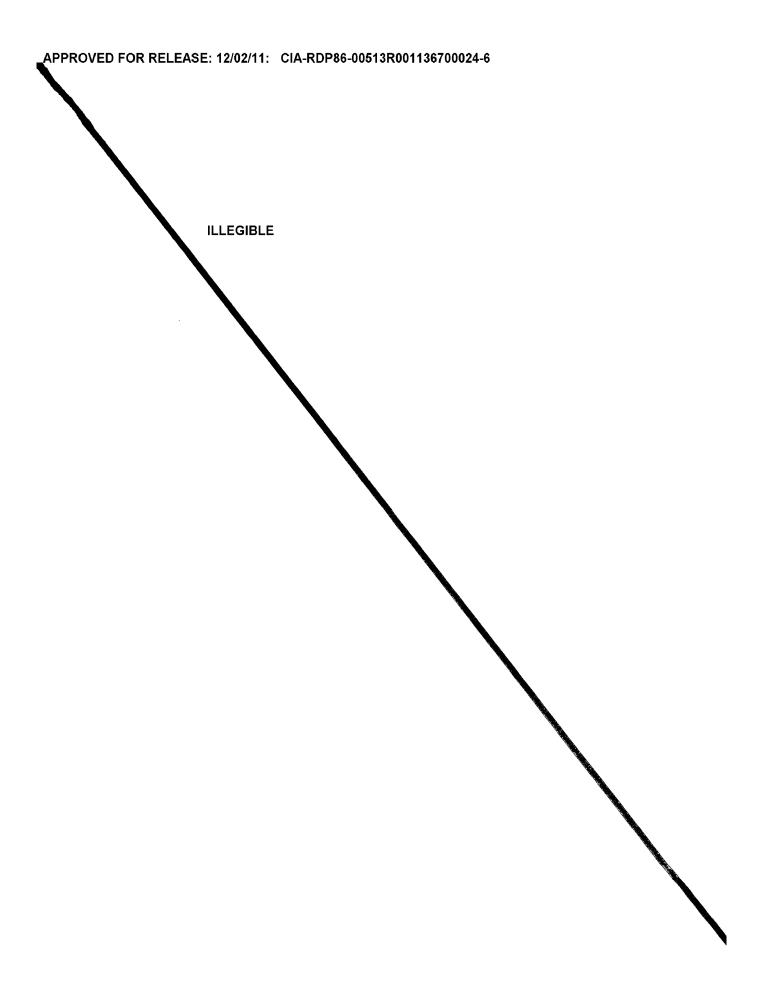


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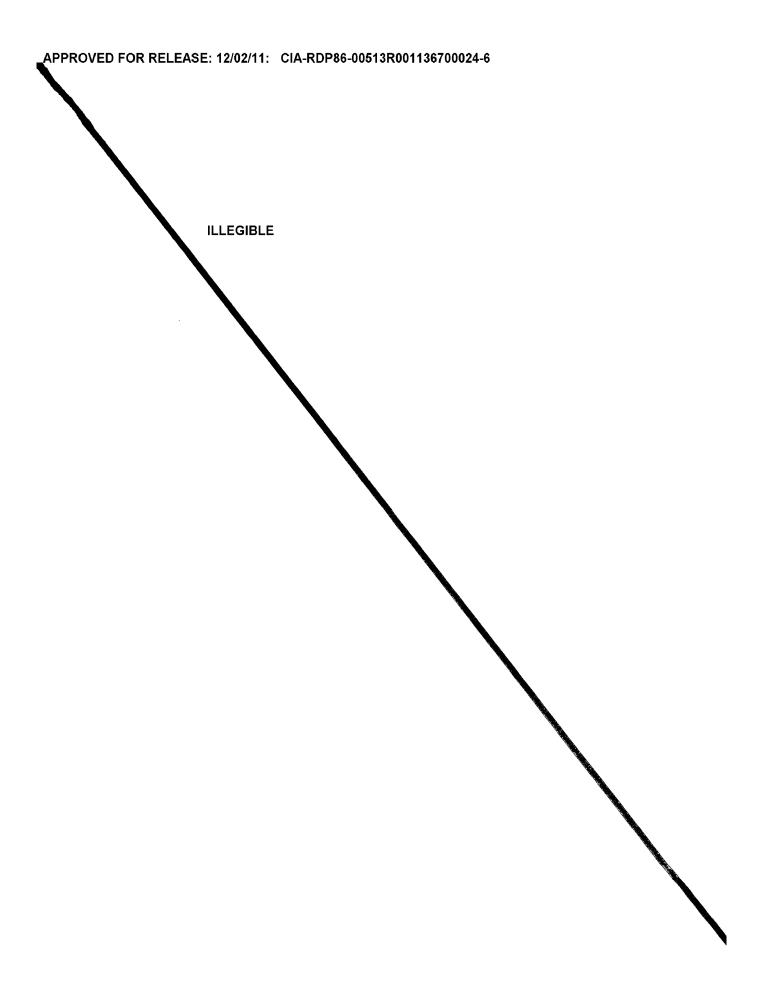
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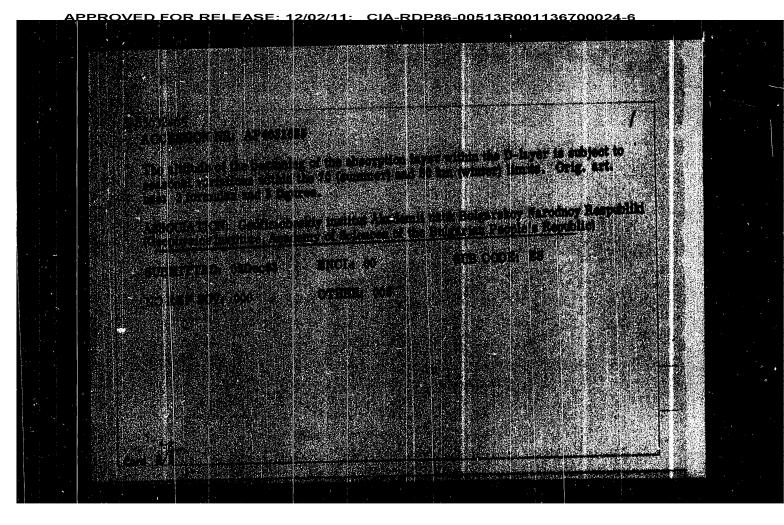
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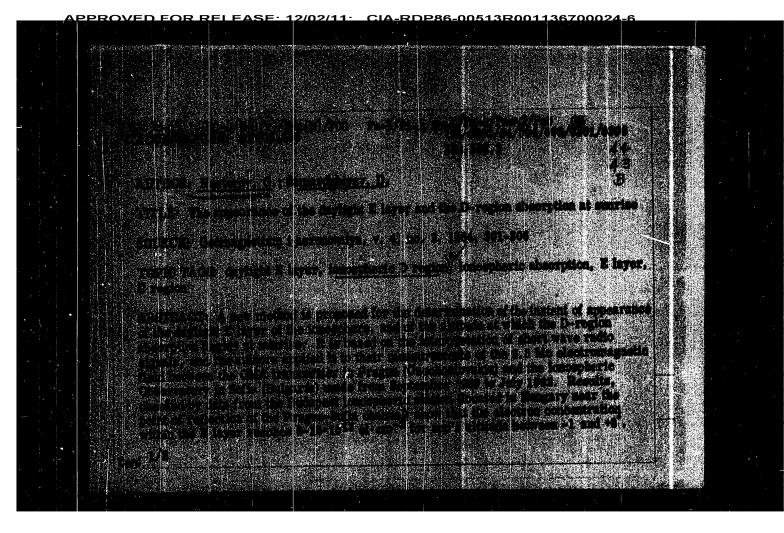
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NESTOROV, G.; SERAFIMOV, K.

Influence of altitude variations, number of collisons, and operating frequency on the equivalent concentration of electrons in the D-region. Doklady BAN 16 no. \$:E17-E20 '63.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied L. Krastanov [Krustanov, l.,]. Otvetstvennyy redaktor, "loklady Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk".

NESTOROV, G.

Correlation between the ionization of might E-layer, the geomagnetic activity, and the country ray in medium recommended in the country of the country of the geomagnetic latitudes. Doklady BAN 16 no. 4: 357-360 163.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitgliod 1. Frastancy (Frustanor, I.).

NESTOROV, G. A new method for determining the fadingless zone of the radio broad-casting transmitters of medium and long waves. Joklady BAN 16 no.3: 257-259 163. 1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied L. Krastanov [Krustanov, L.].

NESTOROV, Georgi, st. n. sutr. International Year of the Calm Sun. Priroda Bolg 12 no. 6:11-15 N-D '63. 1. Member of the Board of Editors, of "Priroda".

SERAFIMOV, K.; NESTOROV, G. Method for determining the electron density profile in the D region of the ionosphere. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.6:1059-1064 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:12) 1. Geofizicheskiy institut AN Bolgarskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.

NESTOROV, G.; TAUBENKHAYM, Yu. [Taubenheim, J.] Investigation of the E layer of the ionosphere during the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.2:277-283 (MIRA 17:2) Mr-Ap 163. 1. Akademiya nauk Bolgarskoy Narodnoy Respubliki i Institut Genrikha Gertsi, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika.

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D region and of the E layer. The known equations for deviation absorption and non-deviation absorption had to be modified in the frequency range under study owing to the significant influence of the earth's magnetic field on the parameters of propagation. A modified formula (Formula 1 of the Enclosure) is suggested for non-deviation absorption in the D region, which takes into account the effective gyrofrequency of plasma (Formula 2 of the Enclosure), as well as the equivalent frequency of individual wave routes (Formula 3 of the Enclosure). The derived equations (Formulas 1 and 4 of the Enclosure) and the approximation (Formula 2) reflect with fair accuracy the real process of absorption in the lower ionosphere and afford the opportunity to construct the distribution curve of electron density in a vertical plane (the profile) of the D region and the lower part of the E layer, regarding which available information is very meager. Good agreement in principle with the observations of other investigators is noted in respect of the obtained frequency dependence of absorption, as well as for the profiles constructed of N(z) and N(z). "I express my gratitude to Prof. Lauter of the Kuhlungsborn ionospheric ob-

 $N(z)_D^T$ . "I express my gratitude to Prof. Lauter of the Kuhlungsborn ionospheric observatory and to Dr Taubenheim of the Heinrich Hertz Institute in Berlin for the data so kindly made available from absorption measurements at General Toshevo and Neseb"r." Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

Card 2/14 2